

REMARKS

Claims 4-11 are pending in the present application. Claims 4-11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Odenwalder US 2004/0029534 A1 in view of Valentine et al. US 6,353,607. Claim 12 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Odenwalder in view of Mayo US 5,133,081.

Reconsideration of the application based on the amendments and following remarks is respectfully requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) to claims 4-11

Claims 4-11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Odenwalder US 2004/0029534 A1 in view of Valentine et al. US 6,353,607.

Odenwalder describes a method and system for performing a handoff in a wireless communication system in which a mobile station 102 transmits reverse link traffic data to a base station 106a. See page 2, paragraph [0027].

Valentine et al. describes a transmission of data between MSCs 12 and 14 of a cellular communications network, the transmission being performed using a network utilizing Internet Protocol. See col. 3, lines 34-39.

Independent claims 4 and 8 of the present application recite “transmitting the corresponding parameter values to a broadcast transmitter, the transmitting being performed automatically via an Internet.” It is respectfully submitted that a combination of Odenwalder and Valentine et al., if proper (and it is respectfully submitted that such combination would not be proper) would not provide transmitting of a corresponding parameter values to a broadcast transmitter via an Internet, as recited in claims 4 and 8. In fact, such a combination would not work. Odenwalder wirelessly transmits reverse link traffic data from a mobile station 102 to a base station 106a. See page 2, paragraph [0027], and Fig. 2. Transmitting such reverse link data to base station 106a over an IP network, as in Valentine et al., would not work in Odenwalder as the mobile station 102 has no connection to the base station 106a over an IP network. The mobile station has only a wireless connection to base station 106a.

Moreover, there would have been no motivation to try to combine Odenwalder with Valentine et al. in such a way, since attempting to transmit reverse link traffic data from mobile station 102 to base station 106a via an IP network would first require the mobile station to wirelessly transmit the data to another base station or other reception device connected to the IP network for subsequent transfer over the IP network to base station 106a.

Because a combination of Odenwalder and Valentine et al. would be missing at least the above-recited features of independent claims 4 and 8, it is respectfully submitted that such a combination could not render claims 4 and 8, or their dependent claims, unpatentable.

Withdrawal of the rejection of claims 4 and 8, as well as their respective dependent claims 5-7 and 9-11, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Odenwalder in view of Valentine et al. is respectfully requested.

Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) to claim 12

Claim 12 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Odenwalder in view of Mayo US 5,133,081.

Mayo describes a remotely controllable message broadcast system having a remote message low power AM radio transmitter. See col. 20, lines 24-26.

Independent claim 12 of the present application recites “providing a backward channel to an AM transmitter for digital signals received in a target area.” It is respectfully submitted that a combination of Odenwalder and Mayo, if proper (and it is respectfully submitted that such combination would not be proper) would not provide a backward channel to an AM transmitter, as recited in claim 12. In fact, such a combination would not work. Odenwalder wirelessly transmits reverse link traffic data from a mobile station 102 to a base station 106a. See page 2, paragraph [0027], and Fig. 2. Base station 106a part of a cellular subscriber communications system 100, the term “base station” being used in Odenwalder generally interchangeably with “cell.” See page 2, paragraphs [0027] and [0022], and Fig. 1. The lower power AM radio transmitter of Mayo would not work in the cellular system of Odenwalder to receive reverse link traffic data from a mobile station 102, as an AM transmitter cannot function as a cellular system base station, or “cell.” Moreover, there would

have been no motivation to try to combine Odenwalder with Mayo in such a way, since attempting to transmit reverse link traffic data from mobile station 102 to an AM radio transmitter would entail additional hardware beyond base station 106a, the base station being already capable of receiving reverse link traffic data from mobile station 102.

Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) based on Odenwalder in view of Mayo is respectfully requested.

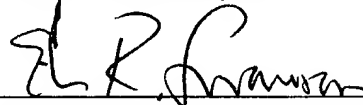
CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that the application is now in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVIDSON, DAVIDSON & KAPPEL, LLC

By:



Erik R. Swanson, Reg. No. 40,833

Davidson, Davidson & Kappel, LLC
485 Seventh Avenue, 14th Floor
New York, New York 10018
(212) 736-1940